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Fight off Santiago.

garding His Estimates.

DISTANCES AND POSITIONS

The cross-examination of Lieut. Mark L.

Bristol, watch and division officer of the

Texas during the Spanish war, was resum-

ed this morning before the Schley court of

inquiry. Mr. Rayner closely questionedthe

witness on his statements made yesterday

in regard to the accuracy of the stadi-

meter as an instrument for measuring dis-

The witness said the stadimeter became

less reliable as the distance was increased

and beyond 4,000 yards he was very careful

to test the results of his measurements by

that instrument. He regarded the sextant

angle as more reliable than the stadimeter.

In measuring distances on the Texas he

had used both of these instruments, and

from information he got after the battle

was over he had been convinced that the

The Blockade of Cienfuegos.

before the witness and he read from the

entries of the 22d and 23d of May, while the

flying squadron was before Cienfuegos. On the afternoon of the 22d the ship was

shown to be two miles from shore and at

Q. (By Mr. Rayner) Then the distance of

the Texas was from shore, was your own

an inshore line was maintained consisting

variously of Scorpion, Dupont and Cas-

Q. (By Mr. Rayner) If you are right the

Admiral Schley.

that bloockade was established off Cien-

Q. What is your recollection about the

of a sea that a small boat could have been

lowered at any time in my opinion. That

will make it more plain than to say it was

a moderate or fresh sea.
Q. Do you know anything about the Mer-

rimac or Eagle delaying the squadron at any time on this trip? A. Personally I do

I was not on board those ships.

log of the Texas, and read: "4 to 8 a.m.

May 25 slowed down to five knots toward

end of watch to wait for Eagle. 8:40 flag-ship signaled stop, followed by a signal by

The witness was asked to read from the

my statement.

6:25 o'clock it was seven or eight miles.

The log book of the Texas was placed

distances he got were correct.

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testimony of the witness was then read in order to show what his statement was. ABOARD THE INDIANA Mr. Hanna arose to address the court, and said that counsel was putting words in the mouth of the witness, but Mr. Ray-ner replied that he would submit to any correction when he was through his ex-Admiral Taylor's Story of the Naval

The judge advocate endeavored to address the court, but Admiral Dewey said he would rather he would not interfere and interrupt the testimony. Admiral Dewey-If the counsel puts words

HIS OBSERVATION ON JULY 3, 1898 into the mouth of any witness which he did not utter you can bring it out at the proper time.
The judge advocate—That would not be Lieutenant Bristol Examined Rethe advantageous time. The advantageous

Q. (By Mr. Rayner) Do you stand by your statement that the map is wrong and you are right? A. I still stand by the stateare between 100 and 200 feet above the



Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor.

water line. I have not seen this chart before. That was my recollection at the time estimate and was not based on anything you gathered from the log? A. That was my own estimate yesterday and it is now.

Mr. Rayner read Admiral Schley's report on the line of blockade established at Clenfuegos "at four miles off shore and at night an inshore line was maintained emission." we were there.

Q. Seeing this chart, do you still say you are right? A. I say my recollection is between 100 and 200 feet. Strength of the Batteries. Q. Assuming that the batteries were 230

feet high, was it possible at the distance you were off shore to inspect these batteries with sufficient accuracy to determine that they amounted to nothing? A. I did inspect them. I did come to the conclusion that they amounted to nothing, and I have so stated.

Q. Did you report the result of your observations about these batteries to any one? A. I did. We all talked about it on board the Texas, and we all came to that conclu-Q. Was there any communication between

you and Admiral Schley? A. None what-Q. Did shots from these batteries fall be-

yond your ships? A. They did fall around our ships. I cannot say whether they fell

happen that these batteries amounted to nothing? A. The fact that in forty min-utes the Texas silenced these batteries I think, justification for my saying they did not amount to anything. Q. Did you think on July 3, the day of the battle, these batteries were a menace to the safety of any of the American ther squadron? A. The batteries on the 3d of ity."

July were a menace to the Gloucester. She was an un-armored ship, and she passed close to these batteries How about the New York? A. I do not think the New York paid much attention to them on that day. She never had Mr. Rayner said he wished to read a

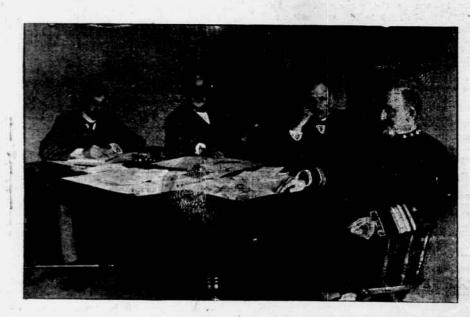
fuegos? A. The statement I make I thought and believed to be right. I don't statement regarding Admiral Sampson made by the Secretary of the Navy, in order question other people's word.

Q. Then you stand by your statement that to see if it agreed with the statement of the witness. He read: "In view of Morro he sustained the fire of the batteries there the squadron was from four to six to ten miles from shore? A. I have to stand by at a range of 3,800 yards."
Q. (By Mr. Rayner). That did not

amount to anything according to your statement? A. You asked for my opinion weather on the trip of the squadron from Clenfuegos to Santiago? A. There were what we call moderate fresh days. The sea and I gave it to you. Admiral Dewey-"We do not want opinwas a moderate sea. The sea was that kind

Mr. Rayner-"I do not want opinions. I thought he knew from personal observation, that these batteries did not amount to anything."

Others' Estimates of Distances. The witness was then asked by Mr. Rayner to measure on the chart which he had placed before the court yesterday, and which was prepared by him largely from his personal observations, the distance from the Indiana in her first position on the Texas, 'Cannot see Eagle;' answer, 'Yes, day of the battle to the Morro, and he



ADMIRAL SCHLEY AND HIS COUNSEL HOLDING A CONFERENCE.

state what they were, accurately, though he could approximately. He judged they

Socapa more than 200 feet high? A. They are not, to my best recollection. Mr. Rayner asked for the elevation of

Morro and Socapa as shown on the chart before the court. This chart showed that the elevation of Socapa was 220 feet and of Morro Castle 230 feet. Q. (By Mr. Rayner) Are you still positive

this chart is wrong and that you are The judge advocate arose quickly and asked whether the witness had said he was positive. He objected to that class of

Mr. Rayner said that the witness was under cross-examination, and he preferred to go on in his own way.

The judge advocate declared that he had no objection to going on in his own way if he went in a proper way. The former

gave as the result of this measure 5,200 Mr. Rayner asked the witness whether if he knew that Capt. Taylor had measured

this distance as 4,300 yards he would change his mind about the measurement.
Q. Do you stand by that measure of 5,200 The Height of Morro Castle.

The witness was asked the height of the Morro and Socapa batteries. He said he was five or six miles from shore when he may red these distances, and he could not it was made before I saw that report was made before I saw that report. Q. If you had seen that report that Capt. Taylor had said it was 4,300 yards, would you have taken that as a basis for your

Q. (By Mr. Rayner) Are not Morro and chart? A. We are very apt to take the scapa more than 200 feet high? A. They are not, to my best recollection.

Q. Are you positive? A. Perfectly positive.

Q. Are you positive? A. Perfectly positive. ment on his chart showed the Brooklyn to be 7,000 yards from Morro in her first posi-

Mr. Rayner, quoting the testimony of Lieut. Doyle, said that the latter had given this distance as 6,000 yards. Mr. Rayner asked if he cared to change his testimony

in view of that.

"What I put down on that chart at that time," said the witness, "I believed to be correct, and I now give the distance I then lecided upon." The witness was then asked to measure

the distance between the Brooklyn and the Maria Teresa and the Oquendo from the time the Brooklyn started to make the loop until the .Maria Teresa and Oquendo ran

(Continued on Second Page.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1901-FOURTEEN PAGES.

More Testimony Submitted to the Committee.

HAWKS AGAIN ON THE STAND

He is Disappointed in the Testimony Given.

TELLS OF STOCK DIVISION

The expression of weariness that has unnistakably figured the countenances of the members of the Hawley committee-Senators Hawley, Burrows, Proctor, Harris and Cockrell-which is investigating the charges preferred against Col. H. O. S. Heistand by Mr. Erastus L. Hawks, was replaced today when it became apparent that the hearing was approaching a close. temporary at least. Senator Proctor was not present, but the others made up for his absence in their hopefulness.

Mr. Hawks resumed his testimony. Replying to Judge Mackey, he said when he arrived home from the Philippines he demanded of the Secretary of War the reasons for the revocation of his appointment. This was July 24, 1900. Mr. Hawks was about to relate what occurred at the time

and the committee ruled it out. "Then we will ask for the summoning of the Secretary of War," said Judge Mackey. "We will not summon the Secretary of War," said Senator Cockrell decisively. "We have nothing to do with the Secretary of War. We are not investigating Major Hawks or the question of the revocation of his appointment. We are investigating charges preferred by Major Hawks against

Judge Mackey eloquently portrayed the law, which, he said, regarded the high and the lowly impartially, but he was not per-mitted to pursue his line of inquiry, being told that it made no difference in the inrestigation what led to Major Hawks' appointment being revoked.

The Money Payment. Judge Mackey then recalled Colonel Heisand and asked him if Judge Boyd or Mr. Meiklejohn contributed the \$650 he paid n settlement of Hawks' claim. "They did not," was the reply.

"Did either of them reimburse you for such payment?" "They did not."

"To whom did you forward the check and express orders?"

"To Dudley & Michener." Mr. Needham at this point handed Senafor Cockrell for the committee's private perusal the check for \$100 he had drawn on Riggs & Co. He also handed over to Judge Mackey and his client the original letter transmitting the two American Express Company drafts to Dudley & Michener. "Am I to understand," asked Mr. Need-

ham.

"I would like to have them," interjected Mr. Hawks
"I reckon you had better get them," re-

"if we are to produce the original

marked Senator Cockrell. "They can have no earthly bearing on this inquiry, but in view of Maj. Hawks' insatiable thirst for hem, you might as well satisfy his curios-Mr. Hawks then asked to have several

changes made in his testimony, mostly of n unimportant character. Mr. Hawks added to one statement in his direct testimony regarding Col. Heistand's stock in the hemp company these words: "Heistand was not to subscribe for stock, but was to receive it for the use of his name and his personal influence to promote the enterprise."

Mr. Coursey a Witness. Finally the corrections were completed, and then Mr. Needham asked to call Mr. W. S. Coursey, former private secretary to Gen. Corbin and afterward private secretary to Secretary Root, and Mr. Coursey was sworn by Senator Hawley.

"What is the name?" inquired Judge Mackey. "Mr. Horsey?" Mackey. "Mr. Horsey?"
"No. Coursey."
Asked if the Otis cablegram in reply to col. Heistand's had ever been in his hands

witness said it had. There was great difficulty in discovering what telegram it was in reply to. Witness was about to relate what he had said to Gen. Corbin about it when Judge Mackey objected. He was overruled. Witness finally went to Col. Heistand and was told the Otis cablegram was in answer to a private dispatch of his. Col. Heistand did not state that his private telegram had been paid for by the government. All telegrams of the character of Gen. Otis' were received by the adjutant general as the inquiry had been sent by an assistant adjutant

Witness had no recollection of any similar difficulty in finding the connection between an answer and an original telegram. Witness reiterated that Col. Heistand had said when witness had taken him the Otis dispatch, after searching half a day whom it was intended, that it was a reply to a private telegram of his. Witness therefore delivered it to him.

Mr. Hawks Again. Mr. Coursey was excused and Mr. Hawks recalled. Replying to Senator Cockrell, Mr. Hawks said that he never told Judge Boyd about the manner in which Colonel Heistand should get the stock, and what

he should do for it. -"The division of the \$150,000 worth of promotion stock," he said, "was agreed on by Colonel Heistand and myself in his ofice. Our associates, according to a memoranda prepared by Colonel Heistand and initiated by both of us, were to receive their stock without payment. It was to be given them for their influence in promoting

"Why did you not make this statement in your former testimony?" asked Senator "A man can't think of everything," re-

plied Mr. Hawks. "It is singular you did not think of such an important thing as this before."

Continuing, Mr. Hawks swore that it was agreed between "me and Major Heistand that the \$150,000 stock was to be placed in Hawks' hands and he was to divide it. His recollection was that he was to get \$40,000, Heistand \$40,000, Dudley and Michener \$15,-000 and the rest was to be divided among the friends Colonel Heistand had mentioned as being associated with him "Heistand said he did not want his friends to be known in the matter, and it

was agreed that their names should not ap-pear on the stock book."

Witness said he did not communicate this ment to either Corbin, Allen, Boyd or "Why didn't you tell this when you were testifying before?" again inquired Senator Cockrell. "Suffice It to say I didn't senator, and I'm

sorry for it. I stated it today on advice of my counsel." Continuing, Mr. Hawks said he expected when he gave his direct testimony that others interested in the company who were to follow him would testify to facts.
"But they have given nothing but denials, and by advice of my counsel, as I have said, I determined to relate the details of the agreement between me and Male.

of the agreement between me and Major "Was any one else present when that agreement was made?" queried Senator

"No one, that I can remember." "Did you ever communicate to either Judge Boyd, Gen. Corbin, Mr. Allen or (Continued on Ninth Page.)

THE HEMP INQUIRY CHARGES AGAINST TILLEY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

ADMIRAL CASEY SENT TO SAMOA TO INVESTIGATE.

The Commandant of the Tutuila Station Ordered to Return to His Post at Once!

Reports have reached the Navy Department from Tutuila, Samoa, complaining of the conduct of Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, commandant at that station. It is alleged that on more than one occasion the commandant has been seen under the influence of liquor, and that his conduct was unbecoming an officer.

Acting Secretary Hackett has directed Admiral Casey, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, to proceed to Samoa to ascertain the truth with regard to the charge, and, if necessary, to hold a court for the trial of Captain Tilley. The department has detached Captain Til-

ley from command of the Abarenda and

of the station, and ordered him to proceed by the next steamer from San Francisco to Tutuila. Captain Filley is now in this city, and will start back to his distant post The charges were received at the department with surprise, since the record of Captain Tilley has hitherto been unblem-

ished. The administration of his office, as reported officially from time to time, has been eminently satisfactory. There has been no ground for supposing that this of-ficer's conduct was otherwise than it should

NEW ISTHMIAN CANAL TREATY.

This Country Will Guarantee Neutral ity of the Waterway. There has been no surrender by England

to the United States in the matter of the new isthmian canal treaty, according to the best authority here. It is equally true that the United States has sacrificed no principle in these negotiations, and the effect of contrary statements is deprecated as likely to seriously jeopardize the chances of the consummation of the convention which shall finally and peacefully settle an issue that has been a source of danger for the past fifty years. What has actually happened is that each

side has preserved the underlying principles of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the new convention will provide for a water-way, neutral at all times, and open to the commerce of the world. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, however, drawn half a century ago, has proved to be defective in mechanism for giving effect to this purpose. Now the new treaty simply provides this mechanism. England is relieved from the guarantee which in her case was only trouble-some, and which being assumed by the United States in toto is quite as effective. As viewed from the American point of view even, there was no surrender on England's part in seeking this relief, inasmuch as he above-mentioned principle is reiterated and affirmed as binding upon the United States. As for the form of the treaty, it may be stated that it embodies in substance the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote pted by the Senate and beyond that the changes are believed to be textual rather than substantial, so it s expected to encounter no opposition in the Senate.

EXPECTS MCLAURIN'S DEFEAT.

Representative Latimer Counts Being Senator From South Carolina. Representative A. C. Latimer of the third South Carolina district, who arrived in the city this afternoon, expressed himself as confident of the defeat of McLaurin in the latter's campaign for a return to the United States Senate. He also expressed himself as hopeful of being Senator McLaurin's successor.

"McLaurin is losing more and more every day," he said. "Wylie Jones' suggestion that all the candidates withdraw and unite upon General Wade Hampton does not amount to much. Jones withdrew from the race because he saw he couldn't win, and suppose he thought it a magnanimous thing to give the nomination to General

"The people of South Carolina love and General Hampton, and there is no honor that they would not delight to be-stow upon him, but it is doubtful if, at his age, he would care to be drawn once more into the maelstrom of politics.'

TO STUDY THE WATER SUPPLY. Capt. Rees Summoned Here by the

Chief of Engineers. Capt. Thomas H. Rees, corps of engineers, is in this city under special instructions from General Gillespie, chief of engineers, to make a thorough study of the water supply system of the District of Columbia, and particularly the construction of the Aqueduct tunnel and the new reservoir at Howard University. Captain Rees returned from duty in the Philippines a few weeks ago and has since been stationed with his ago and has since been stationed with his company (A, 1st Battalion) at Fort Totten, Willet's Point, N. Y. That company has been assigned to a station at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to that post as soon as its equipment is completed. Captain Rees will accompany his company to Fort Leavenworth and is addition to the Fort Leavenworth, and in addition to hi other duties will have charge of the water supply system at that post. It was in anticipation of his assignment to that work that he was summoned to Washington by General Gillespie, in order that ne might have the benefit of the latest engineering skill and knowledge in the matter of water supply service for a large community. He will be here about a week and will be af-forded every facility for a personal inspec-

tion of the local water supply system. Receipts in Caba. The division of insular affairs of the War Department has prepared a statement of receipts from all sources at the several custom houses in the Island of Cuba for the eight months ended August 31, 1901. as compared with the same period of 1900 and 1899. The statement shows that the total receipts from customs sources during the eight months ended August 31, 1901, were \$10.455.029.61; for the same period of

1900, \$10,682,434.29, and for 1800, \$9,491,314.13. Personal Mention. Second Assistant Postmaster General W Shallenberger left yesterday for his home in Rochester, Pa., to attend a reunion of his

old regiment. Mr. Joseph Trainor of the office of the auditor for the Post Office Department will leave for his home in Baltimore county, Md., next Monday. He expects to take an active part in the political campaign.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith went to Philadelphia this morning. He is

Troops Reach Their Destination. The War Department is informed that the artillery troops which were recently transferred from the Washington barracks to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, in charge of Lieut. Fueger, arrived at the latter post this morning.

Reindeer Purchased for Alaska. The Interior Department today received nformation from the commissioner of education for Alaska that Lieut. Bertholf of the revenue cutter service had purchased in Siberia 254 reindeer, which will be train-ed to haul sleighs in the government serv-ice.

President Roosevelt Has an Extremely Busy Day.

A DELEGATION OF MILLERS

Complain of Discrimination Against Their Products.

TALK ON RECIPROCITY

President Roosevelt was extremely busy today and received a rush of visitors from early in the morning until his lunch hour, 1:30 o'clock. One of the most important matters considered by him was presented by a delegation representing the merchant millers and certain manufacturing interests of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and other states. The delegation was presented by Representative Charles Dick and consisted of M. H. Davis of Shelby, Ohio, president of the Winter Wheat Miller League, an organization of merchant millers; C. H. Seybt of St. Louis, secretary of the Illinois State Millers' Association; E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, president of a league of manufacturing and millers' associations.

The complaint of the merchant millers' and allied associations is that the railroads are discriminating against manufactured and milled goods in favor of the raw ma-terial, and that this enables manufacturers in Great Britain and European countries to compete successfully in their own markets with American exporters. The discrimina-tion is particularly represented in the case

of wheat.
It is claimed that the railroads haul wheat to seaboard points at an average of nearly 10 cents a hundred pounds cheaper than flour. This is said to arm the European flour makers with cheap wheat with which to fight American millers in foreign and even in home markets. The millers desire that the President say something in his message to Congress that will draw at tention to the discrimination, with the ob-ject of securing legislation. The President became much interested in the matter and asked for all the information that can be obtained. It is alleged that the discrim

nation has been growing worse each year, A Talk on Reciprocity. Senators Mason and Cullom had a long conference with the President. There were several Illinois matters to present, but nost important of all was that Senator Cullom wanted to talk with the President about the pending reciprocity treaties and on the subject of reciprocity in general. The time at hand, owing to the large number of persons waiting to see the President, did not permit a long talk on the subject, and it is said that Senator Cullom will call again for an extended chat with

the President along these lines. Will He Be Chairman

The fact that the President has taken up the reciprocity subject with Senator Cullom may be taken as a strong hint that the Illinois senator will become chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations. The chairmanship of the committee has been much discussed and the opinion has been that either Senator Cullom or Senator Lodge would become chairman. Cullom is the ranking member of the com nittee next to Senator Frye, who is said not to want the chairmanship, and who will no doubt be selected as President pro tem. of the Senate and preside over that

Senators Mason and Cullom presented three Illinois Central railroad men to the President. They were J. H. Shirley, S. W. Reeves and C. E. Downey. Mr. Shirley wants a consulate and prefers that at Car-

In southern Illinois the collectorship internal revenue is held by General Powell, who was a personal friend and appointee of the late President McKinley. His fouryear term will expire next spring, and it is said that Senator Cullom will recommend some other person for collector. The Arizona Judgeship.

It is understood that President Roosevelt is personally making some inbeen made at the Department of Justice the supreme court of Arizona. It is the President's intention to most rigidly investigate charges against members of the United States judiciary and to permit no man to retain his position who is unfit therefore. The charges against Judge Street have been pending some time, and the friends of the accused judge say that he will have no trouble in showing his inocence of the charges against him.

Few Changes in Public Service. The President made an important announcement as to his policy concerning the tenure of appointive office holders to Representative Joy of Missouri. He told the Missouri representative that while incumbency would not be considered a prescriptive right to retention, no removals or changes would be made except for the betterment of the public service.

Situation in the Philippines. Representative Hull of Iowa talked briefly with the President about the condition of affairs in the Philippines, and will talk with him again. The President on this matter, as on all others, is extremely desirous of knowing all the facts to be

He asks for everything on any subject, no matter how unimportant it may be. The Day's Callers. Representative Elliott of South Carolina called on the President to introduce Col. Averill, the director general of the Charleston exposition. The President expressed his earnest wishes for the success of the

exposition.

Representative Curtis of Kansas asked the President to appoint John Higgins of Kansas as deputy warden of the new federal prison at Atlanta, but the President was of the opinion that the position had been filled by the Department of Justice. Samuel J. Roberts and Leslie J. Combs wo of the prominent republicans of Kentwo of the prominent republicans of Ren-tucky, saw the President and were invited to lunch with him. Three other guests were at lunch with the President. These were S. C. Mead of New York, Mr. Dresser and Mr. Corwine. The President has a few At dinner with the President has a few friends at lunch with him every day.

At dinner with the President tonight will be W. M. Laffan, Major Gen. MacArthur, Geo. F. Becker and Mrs. Leonard Wood,

wife of Gen. Wood. The Chilean charge d'affaires, with two representatives of his government, who have been at the Buffalo exposition; Mr. Akers, the correspondent of the London Times; Welsey M. Olor of the Baltimore Herald; Col. F. L. Denny and Major C. H. Lauchhelmer of the Marine Corps, Senator Burrows, Representative Warner of Illi-nois, with H. B. Eads and Frederick C. Pierce of Chicago; ex-Representative Oates of Alabama, Lieut. Col. A. O. Brodie, who was next in command to Col. Roosevelt in the Rough Rider Regiment, and William A. Lawson, national bank examiner, were among the other callers during the day, Mr. Lawson was in school at Cambridge A. A. Gates and E. H. Deas, South Car-

olina republicans, had a talk with the President about offices in that state, and were told by the President that he will take care of the old-line republicans in the

tonight in connection with the settlement of the estate of President McKinley.

The Appointments Today. President Roosevelt today made the folowing appointments:

TWO CENTS.

Treasury-Revenue cutter service of the United States: James B. Butt, to be captain; Richard O. Crisp, to be first lieutenant; Henry Ulke, jr., to be second lieuten-

ant.
War-To be colonel of infantry: Alfred C. Markley: To be lieutenant colonel of infantry: Daniel Cornman.
Navy-To be lieutenants, junior grade: Mark St. C. Ellis, Leigh C. Palmer, Dudley

W. Knox.

Interior—To be receiver of public moneys at Oregon City, Ore.: George W. Bisbee of Oregon.

Oregon City Land Office.

The President, on the recommendation of Senator Mitchell, has settled the long con-

troversy over the receivership of the Ore-gon City land office by appointing George W. Bibee of Sheridan, Ore. There were several applicants for the place. Appraiser Wakeman Here.

in Washington last night and had a long conference with President Roosevelt. It is understood that the question of retention of Mr. Wakeman in his present office was CENSUS CLERKS DISSATISFIED.

Cases of Sickness to Be Investigated by a Physician. There is said to be much dissatisfaction on the part of the employes in the census bureau because of an order, promulgated this morning by Chief Clerk McCauley at the direction of Commissioner Merriam.

that hereafter all cases of reported sickness will be investigated by a physician in connection with the bureau. The order reads that any clerk caught turning in false affidavits or spurious certificates from a physician will be summarily dismissed. Some of the clerks seen today declared that the order was such as to impugn the honesty of those who may be ill from time to time, and that it was

ed in the light of a falsifier.

One employe declared that it was unfair to make a sweeping order affecting the entire force of the bureau because of the lack of principle of a few of their co-laborers.

nothing less than an affront to be consider-

USE OF METRIC SYSTEM. Its Adoption in Foreign Trade Urged by Consul Hill.

Consul Hill at Amsterdam, in a report to the State Department, urges the adoption of the metric system by the United States manufacturers in foreign trade. He says it becomes more imperative daily. He notes as one instance that a firm in Holland received a cable offer not long ago from New York for 2,000 barrels of potatoes. As this was a new business the question at once arose as to how many pounds there were in a barrel of potatoes. This problem confronted the Hollanders from the fact that American pounds differ from the Dutch. As a result of having to figure it out a whole day was lost before the answer could be wired. The consul said that if the offer man in the commercial world from Vladivostock to Mauritius would have under-stood it instantly.

Chinese in the Hawaiian Isles. A report has been received by Mr. Powderly, commissioner of immigration, in regard to the registration of Chinese residents of the Hawaiian Islands, which was completed last June. The total number registered, 28,925, exceeded the estimated Chinese population by about 6,000. There were 17,482 on the Island of Oahu, 3,907 of whom were found in the city of Honolulu, but as many persons traveled to the capital of the islands to be registered the figures for that place are not accurate as show-ing permanent residents. The others were distributed as follows: Island of Hawali, 4,644; Island of Kauai, 3,418; Island of Maui, 3,348, and Island of Molokai, 33. The total expenses amounted to \$21,093, or seventy-two and one-fourth cents for each person registered.

No Bounties Were Granted.

Both the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice are being flooded with inquiries concerning the alleged discovery by a lawyer in Brooklyn of some quiries regarding the charges that have old laws granting \$84 state and \$192 federal bounties to soldiers for services in the against Chief Justice Webster Street of recent Spanish-American war. This statement, together with one that several thou- be unchanged. sands of cases are pending now before the Attorney General of the United States which are to be decided in favor of the claimants within a few days, has been disseminated widely. The statements are not true. No such cases are pending before the Attorney General for his action or decision. Congress passed no laws granting any bounties whatever to soldiers in the Spanish-American war. Extra pay was granted to soldiers in certain circumstances, but in nearly all such cases those who were entitled to the extra pay have received it.

> Bids for an Electrical Conduit. Bids were opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the office of the chief clerk of the Interior Department for the construction of a conduit for electrical wires on the F street side of the Interior building. The awards will not be made for several days.

First Interior Department Commis-

The Interior Department today announced the appointment by the President of George W. Bibee as receiver of public moneys at Oregon City, Ore. This is the first commission from the Interior Department signed by President Roosevelt.

Col. Buchanan Here From Porto Rico. Lieut, Col. J. A. Buchanan, who commands the Porto Rican Provisional Regiment, is in this city on leave of absence.

Mr. Johnson Sends Thanks.

Chief Clerk John M. Masten received a letter today from First Assistant Postmas- a nearby saloon. ter General Johnson thanking him and the attaches of the office for a basket of flow-ers sent to him on the occasion of the they drew their revolvers and fired simuldedication of the new public library at Hackensack, N. J., a few days ago. The library, which cost \$55,000, was a gift from Mr. Johnson.

Appropriation Exhausted

A number of extra employes have recently been relieved from work in the Interior Department. Congress, at the last session, appropriated a sum for their employ for the purpose of disposing of an accumulation of work that the regular force was unable to reach. This appropriation has been practically exhausted, hence the decrease of the force. These employes were not under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission.

Post Office Commissions Signed. These post office commissions were signed by the President today: Prattville, Ala., Charles Booth; Scottsboro', Ala., A. N. Holland; Van Buren, Ark., A. M. Orrick; Wilmington, Del., William H. Heald; Westbrook, Me., Benjamin J. Woodman, told by the President that he will take care of the old-line republicans in the south.

Secretary Cortelyou will leave for Ohio

TO USE THE SURPLUS

"THREE TIMES THE RESULT."

sult from advertising in The

Star that we get from any other.

paper. This applies to men as

ROBT. C. CASTELBERG (of Castelberg's Nat. Jewelry Co.).

well as to women." (Signed)

"We get three times the re-

Plans Likely to Be Presented to Congress.

THE RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS

Increase in the Treasury Cash

Balance.

REDUCTION IN TAXATION

If Secretary Gage does not resume the

purchase of bonds upon his return here

Wilbur F. Wakeman, appraiser of merfrom the west or by the time Congress chandise at the port of New York, arrived meets in December the outlook is strong that a number of plans will be launched in the national legislative body to use up the surplus that is accumulating in the treasury. Secretary Gage's object in purchasing bonds has been twofold-to reduce the surplus and put more money in circulation and to reduce the interest-bearing debt of the country, but nobody knows whether the Secretary will continue that course this near to the meeting of Congress. He may see fit if the money market continues easy to take no further steps in the direction of lessening the surplus and may leave the subject to Congress. In this event it is now pretty certain that Representative Fowler, who will be chairman of the banking and currency committee of the next House, will make an effort to use the sur-plus to retire a large block of the greenbacks. Mr. Fowler, who will be assisted by other men of the same opinion as himself. would adopt one of two plans. He would either cancel \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 outright without replacing the notes with any other class of money or he would take from the available cash about \$100,000,000 in gold, which he believes could be spared, place that amount in the reserve fund of the treasury, and then, as a like amount of United States notes came in, cancel them and issue gold certificates against the additional gold placed in the reserve fund. The reserve fund is now \$150,000,000 and the addition of \$100,000,000 to the fund would put the figure at \$250,000,000. Mr. Fowler and other advocates of the retirement of greenbacks would follow this policy until the treasury contained nothing but gold or its representative in the treasury, remov-ing the danger of the burden of demand obligations that confronts the country in case of panics.

> The Available Cash in Treasury. The available cash balance in the treasury now is over \$172,000,000, independent of the reserve fund, which is always included as available. The sum of \$172,000,-000 in the cash account is anywhere from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 more than is necessary in the treasury to the transaction of government business. Of this sum more than \$100,000,000 is in gold coin, bullion and gold certificates. In the division of redemption, as an offset to gold certificates is over \$300,000,000 of gold coin. The gold fund of the treasury grows every day. Very naturally the available cash balance will increase each day with the daily surplus. How much this surplus is going to be this year is a matter of conjecture even among treasury officials, but it will certainly be more than sufficient, even deducting possi-ble extraordinary expenditures, to run the cash balance far above \$200,000,000. There are going to be some extraordinary expenditures before the end of the fiscal yearpossibly \$20,000,000 for the payment of claims adjusted by the Spanish claims commission and \$4,000,000 for tobacco rebates. The amounts may go beyond this, but the surplus will care for all this without

Suggested Cut in Taxation. A suggestion has been made that Congress may see fit to reduce taxation to cut down the surplus, but this idea has so far not become popular. In the event of the adoption of reciprocity treaties and the making and adoption of still others the customs receipts will be considerably reduced, and the republican party had rather do business with a full pocket book than go along with a deficit. A reduction of taxation would be an experiment that might money was desired. By not reducing taxes, however, and using the surplus in retiring greenbacks or buying bonds the surplus

trouble.

Other Methods. Beyond retirement of greenbacks or re-

yould be kept down and the income would

duction of taxation there are only two methods of disposing of the surplus. These are the purchase of bonds or the increase of the deposits with national banks. The deposics already aggregate \$108,506,502, and this is considered in many circles as suffi-cient for the banks to hold. It is the largest sum of government money ever held by the banks, except from late in 1898 to early in 1900, when the payments to the govern-ment from the sale of 3 per cent bonds were placed with banks to prevent a curtailment of money in the business world. Not for many year before that or since have the holdings of government money by banks been nearly so large as now. Applications for deposits are being made right along by banks, but they are being informed that the treasury has no intention of increasing the deposits at this time.

Representative Fowler and other advocates of the retirement of the greenbacks would like to see the treasury surplus accumulate to a still larger extent than it is now doing, as they would like opportuniay to present their ideas to Congress. amount of United States notes outstanding October 1 was \$346,681,016, and it is from this sum that Mr. Fowler would begin the process of greenback retirement.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT SAN DIEGO. Two Saloonkeepers Engage in Fatal

Shooting Affray. SAN DIEGO, Cal., October 9.-Two men were killed in a saloon here last night. They were James A. Posey, proprietor of the place, and Andy Quinlan, proprietor of

The two men were standing on opposite taneously. Posey sank down behind the bar and expired almost instantly. Quinian staggered into the street and fell. He died

a few minutes later.

TO FIGHT NOVEMBER 15. Jeffries-Ruklin Match Arranged at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9 .- November 15 has been agreed upon as the date for the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight in this city. Jeffries has posted his \$2,500 forfelt, and nothing remains now but the selection of a referee. It is generally understood that Harry Corbett will be chosen, if he can be prevailed upon to accept.

Tim Hogarty, the Australian, who came
to this city to meet McGovern, has agreed
to meet "Kid" Lavigne.

Bids for Copper Plate. The committee appointed by the Secre

tary of the Interior to open bids and recommend the award of contracts for a copper plate to be used as the basis for future maps of the land office and for the printing of the maps met this afternoon. Three bids were submitted. The committee

(Copyright, 1901, by Wilbert Melville.) stopped to let Eagle rejoin squadron.' Next watch nothing about the Eagle. 4 to yards 6 o'clock no entry. "10:38 a.m. May 26 stopped again in obedience to signal from flagship. Machinery of Merrimac caused The Height of Morro Castle.